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AUSTRALASIA

Execution of the Fenian O'Farrell.

Dying words of Prince Alfred's Assassin.

Departure of the Prince for England.

Prorogation of the New South Wales Parliament.

AGRICULTURE AND TRADE.

The Panama, New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship Mataura, G. E. Bird, R. N. R., commander, arrived in the harbor of Panama on June 3, at qurier-past two o'clock A. M., bringing our special correspondence and files from Australasia and New Zealand, embracing important details of the news dated to her day of sailing.

The Mataura sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., on May 1, at four o'clock P. M., arrived at Wellington, N. Z., on May 7, at half-past one o'clock A. M., experience ing head winds throughout the passage. Left Wellington on May's at half-past five o'clock P. M., a heavy southeast gale then blowing, which continued until the evening of the 10th, causing heavy loss among the live stock. After this the weather became more moderate. Southerly winds prevailed for the next four days, gradually veering to the westward. Passed Easter Island on the 22d May, at three P. M., blowing at the time a strong breeze with a heavy sea. From this date until arrival had light, favorable winds with frequent heavy showers of rain. Passed Malpelo Island on the 1st June, at half-past seven P. M. At noon of the 2d exchanged colors with a French ves-sel-of-war in latitude six degrees thirty-five minutes north, tongitude eighty degrees twenty-five minutes west, steering to the southward. The Mataura thus made the voyage in 624% hours; the fastest yet run, being sixteen hours under contract time. The Ma-

taura brought forty passengers.
Purser Wheeler, of the Mataura, promptly landed the correspondence and files of the HERALD for transmission to New York, where they arrived yesterday

Execution of O'Farrell, the Fenian Assallant of the Duke of Edinburg-Reported En-deavors of the Prince to Obtain a Reprieve-Demeanor of O'Furrell on the Scaffold-

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 30, 1868. The two great events of interest during the past onth have been the departure of the Prince and the execution of his would-be assassin, the Fenian, Henry James O'Farrell. The full particulars of the attack upon the Duke of Edinburg and the trial of O'Farrell have already appeared in the HERALD, and the details of the last scene in this melancholy historical drama will doubtless not be devoid of in-

Until after the execution of O'Farrell had actually taken place, a great portion of the Australian community was extremely sceptical in reference to the official statements that his life would certainly be exacted, and that the full penalty of the law would be visited upon him. Such severity, in such a case, they argued, was directly opposed to the traditional policy of the reigning English family. The Queen had been attacked on several occasions, but her assailants had been invariably permitted to escape with imprisonment for life. In the present case, too, there had seen offered a considerable amount of testimony, showing clearly that while it was doubtful wheth the prisoner at the time of the commission he orime with which he was charged was so insane as to be absolutely unconscious of the distinction between right and wrong, yet still his mind had certainly been somewhat unhinged by misfortune, disappointment and excess. And then the petition for mercy, presented by the sister of the condemned man to the Governor a few days subsequent to the trial, set forth with great clearness the impolicy of executing him even were he not insane. After showing that he had undoubtedly persuaded himself into the belief that the act he had attempted was justifiable, it argued that his own statements to the effect that he had been commissioned by a secret society to murder the Prince were improbable and were wholly unsupported by any evidence produced in court. By executing him the government would undoubtedly act as if they credited the story; the Fenian organization would then claim him as a martyr to their cause and the deed for attempting which he died sane as to be absolutely unconscious of the distinc cuting him the government would undoubtedly act as if they credited the story; the Fenian organization would then claim him as a martyr to their cause, and the deed for attempting which he died would be defended by Fenians as an act of political justice, thus stimulating others, as fanatical and misguided as her brother, to endeavor to consummate the crime which he had fortunately failed to perpetrate. But on the other hand, if sentence were suspended until proof had been obtained as to the truth or falsehood of his having been instigated by the Fenian society, it would most likely appear that he had acted solely on his own responsibility, in which case the evidence of insanity would acquire new force and weight, and a commutation of his sentence be rendered possible. This is a summary of the lengthy petition presented, though, perhaps, the argument in the original is set forth in a form less offensive to the government.

It is undoubted that before leaving the colony the Prince made an effort to obtain a reprieve for O'Farrell until definite instructions as to executing him could be received from England, and on the day he set sail in the Galatea he addressed a letter to the Governor, recommending that this should be the course adopted. The Colonial Secretary of State, however, stood firm to his expressed resolution that O'Farrell should be hanged—a fact somewhat singular when it is remembered that this gentleman, Mr. Henry Parkes, before he emigrated to New South Wates, was himself a chartist, although his disloyalty never attained a more active form than verbal abuse of the "ruling classes." One would have thought that he would have cherished still some small amount of kindness for "rebels." Even on the morning of the execution there were still a great many people who doubted whether it would take place, asserting that the government would withhold the reprieve until the last moment, in the hope that O'Farrell would make a full confession.

would withhold the reprises until the last moment, in the hope that O'Farrell would make a fuli confession.

During the time that elapsed between his sentence and the date of his execution O'Farrell preserved unchanged the same calm and composed demeanor which had characterized him at his trial. He occupied himself sedulously in preparing for his coming late, applying himself with extreme difference to the performance of his relictions duties, under the direction of the Rev. Father Dwyer. He was visited several times by his sister, but never allowed himself to deviate from the firmness which he throughout manifested. The Colonial secretary also visited him once or twice, but nothing of any great interest or importance transpired during these interviews. A few days before the execution a travelling meamerest and phrenologist obtained a pass from the government to see him and report upon his craniological developments. O'Farrell, according to the account given of the conversation which took place on this occasion by the professor of the occult sciences, talked with extreme fluency and readmess upon any subject brought up and displayed unusual powers of wit and sarcasm in their treatment. The bumpological character of O'Farrell, as published by the professor, is exactly what any one unacquainted with the inner mysteries of phrenology would have guessed him to be possessed of. A man of great resolution, with supreme indifference to the opinions of his fellow-men, maturally extremely sensitive to wrongs or insults, of great "fixity" of purpose, of considerable mental ability, but with a very imperfectly balanced organization—such is in effect the somewhat vague and cloudy analysis of O'Farrell's character produced by the professor. The government have been severely censured in the 'Assembly' for allowing the meamerist thus to truic away the last hours of the prisoner, and have made a way lame and impotent explanation. On the morning of the sist, the day

verely censured in the Assembly for allowing the measurerist thus to trifle away the last hours of the prisoner, and have made a way the last hours of the prisoner, and have made a way the last hours of the explanation. On the morning of the 21st, the day fixed for the execution, O'Farrell rose at six o'clock, his usual hour, breakfasted, and then employed himself in attending to the ministrations of Father Dwyer. A short time before the time for his sentence to be carried out he made the customary expression of thanks to his jailors for their kindness and attendion during his imprisonment.

The execution, after the custom of New South waies, which in this respect differs from the practice of the old country, was nearly private, and took place in the courtyard of Darlinghurst jail. Only about a hundred and fifty persons, consisting chiefly of members of Parliament, the Mayor and Aldermen of Sydney and members of the press, were present. Outside the prictices of the prison, however, were gathered the usual execution crowd, who, although they could see nothing, waited patiently at the gates of the jail, in order to hear at the earliest possible moment the announcement of the "swinging of" of the unfortunate prisoner. The last stroke of nine had scarcely struck when O'Farrell, the reverend father in attendance upon him, the sheriffs and hangmen (of whom there were two) alowly emerged from the circular stone tower, in which men condemned to death

ment, the last he made on earth, was given to the public, though not with the consent of the government:—

"Being now about to appear before my Creator I feel it my duty to give expression to my heartfelt sorrow for the grievous crime I have committed. From the very bottom of my heart do I grieve for what I have done. I have hitherto said that I was one of many who were prepared to do the deed had I not done it. I had not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I was never connected with any man or any body of men who had for their object the taking of the life of the Duke of Edinburg. Never was I in any other than an indirect manner connected with that organization in Ireland and elsewhere which is known by the name of the Fenian organization. I wish moreover distinctly to assert that there was not a human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I meditated on and, through the merciful providence of God, failed in carrying into effect the death of the Duke of Edinburg. I have written to the printers of two Irish periodicals an address to the people of Ireland, and so certain was I of the death of the Duke of Edinburg that I stated therein that which I believed would be the fact; and I think I have more than implied that I was but one of an organization to carry the same into effect. I need but say that the truth of the latter portion rests upon slighter foundation than the former; in fact that, unless from mere hearsay, I had no foundation for saying there was a Fenian association in New South Wales. From continually thinking and taiking of what I may still be allowed to call the wrongs of Ireland I became excited and filled with enthusiassm on the subject, and it was while under the influence of those feelings that I attempted to perpetrate the deed for which I am most justicalled upon to suffer.

The original of this document was delivered by O'Farrell, a few days before his execution, to the

to perpetrate the deed for which I am most justicalled upon to suffer.

H. J. O'FARRELL."

The original of this document was delivered by O'Farrell, a few days before his execution, to the Colonial Secretary, with a request accompanying it that it should be made public. The government, however, who have a quarrel at the present time with the Catholics on the educational question, have all along endeavored to make political capital out of O'Farrell's attempt upon the life of the Prince. It has been industriously circulated that while the Catholic priesthood openly made a show of denouncing Fenianism they secretly encouraged and fostered it. It is probable that O'Farrell, made aware of this fact by his priest, made the above statement in the hope of clearing his faith from the odium he has unconsciously brought upon it. If he had not been prudent enough, however, to have made certain of its hope of clearing his faith from the odium he has unconsciously brought upon it. If he had not been prudent enough, however, to have made certain of its publication by giving another copy of it to the Rev. Father Dwyer there is little doubt that it would have been suppressed for a considerable period. Mr. Parker, when asked to publish the statement fatly refused, and another member. Mr. Macleay, to whom the second copy had been entrusted for the purpose, then made it public. Great doubts are still entertained whether it contains the whole truth by a large number of people, who regard it as written by O'Farreil more for the purpose of screning his accomplices, and at the same time doing an act of justice to the religious communion of which he was a member, than for anything else. These doubts will probably never be satisfactorily cleared up. The government, however, fruitiess as was their attempt to discover the accomplices whom O'Farreil professed to have in league with him, by offering a bribe of £1,000 a head for their apprehension, have again attempted to unearth the Fenian Brotherhood, by offering a reward of £250 for the apprehension and conviction of certain persons "who, it is believed, are accustomed to meet together within the boundaries of her most gracious Majesty's colony of New South Wales for certain seditious and illegal purposes."

Departure of Prince Alfred—The Fenian Excitement—Prorogation of the New South Wales Parliament—The Business of the Past Session—General Duiness of Trade—Proposed Exportation of Fresh Meat to England land-Australian Kerosene-Horrible Mur. der by a Police Magistrate-Failure of the

Wheat Crop in South Australia.
SYDNEY, April 30, 1868.
On the 6th inst. Prince Alfred set sail in the Gala-On the 6th inst. Prince Alfred set sail in the Gala-tea for England, after a visit to Australia which has lasted several months; and which has cost the colo-nies about £80,000 of public money, independent of the sums which have been expended by private citizens for transparencies, triumphal arches, illu-minations, millinery and wasted time. He has undoubtedly been received with all the appearances of enthusiastic loyalty, and up to the last the people persevered manfully to keep up this state of feeling. It is doubtful though, from the many murmurs loud and deep which have been made lately by taxpayers about the expensiveness of royalty, whether they would care to maintain the Prince as a permanent institution, unless indeed he were willing to assume the responsibilities and cares and anxieties of a throne for the present remuneration of a Governor-\$35,000 per annum. The departure of the Prince without paying his promised visit to New Zealand has excited a great many illnatured remarks from certain captious critics, who will persist in regarding it as a flight, induced by a prudential aversion to Fenian bullets. The New Zealanders will no doubt be greatly disappointed, as they have spent thousands of pounds in making preparations for receiving him.

The Fenian scare has by this time pretty well faded

away, and the colonists are returning to the enjoy-ment of a sense of security which is all the more sweet and pleasant after the rude shocks to which they have recently been subjected. A number of arrests under the new treason-felony act have been made by over-zealous officials, but the crime with which the unhappy culprits have been charged has in no instance been sufficiently serious to secure a conviction. Generally the offence has been a few loolish words uttered in drink. There are several cases, however, which have been sent by the magistrates for trial; but it is suspected that they are being delayed purposely until the popular indignation consequent upon the attack on the Prince has entirely subsided, and that they are then to be released. Meanwhile excitement has already been allayed enough to enable people to open their eyes to the absurd provisions of this act, and an agitation for its repeal has already been set on foot; and as an additional proof of returning quiet it may be mentioned that the demand for Irish whiskey, which for a time was eschewed on the ground "that no one at that crisis could be green enough to drink Fenlan whiskey," is again active and buoyant.

On the 27th inst. the houses of Parilament in this sweet and pleasant after the rude shocks to which

colony were prorogued by the Governor, the Earl of Belmore, after a session which has lasted between nine and ten months. Protracted as the session just closed has been, however, there has been scarcely any important legislation, most of the time having been occupied in a brilliant illustration of what is known in the Australias as the "obstructive" system of parliamentary strategy. Parties are very evenly divided, and the mimority endeavor to lengthen out the session as much as possible in the hope of something turning up which may give them the honors and emoluments and patronage of office before the prorogation. The means adopted are very simple, and chiedy consist in taking care always to have on hand a couple of four-hour talkers. For here, alast there is an unhappy absence of the salutary one-hour rule, and a speaker, if he likes, can keep on spouting until physical exhaustion compels him to pause. The speech of the Governor contained nothing of interest, and was composed entirely of the usual commonplace compliments to the assembly, and a long aliusion to the escape of the Prince from assassination. Parliament will meet again about the beginning of August.

There is a general complaint about the great depression of trade now prevailing. Why it is people are unable exactly to determine, though it probably arises from the deciline in the yield of gold, and the low price realized during the past year for wool. The "squatters," as the wool growers here are called, are very generally in a state of impecuniosity and distress. As somebody has said recently, they are now simply the agents of the Sydney banks, their stock and "runs," as the enormous tracts of pasture land leased out to them by the government at a merely nominal rate of rent, are termed, being mortgaged nearly up to their value, and the interest, which ranges from twelve to twenty-five per cent, absorbing all their profits. Several new schemes for developing the resources of the country are, however, on foot, and among these the meat preserving pr

About £5,000 have been subscribed to make a trial trip, and if it should prove successful there will be very likely an enormous revenue realized from the sale of our surplus meat. Millions of carcasses of sheep are now boiled down every year simply for the sake of the tallow.

There are now two kerosene refining companies in Sydney, one of which has already begun its operations, while the works of the other are in course of rapid completion. No petroleum springs have as yet been discovered in the Australias, but a bed of very fine shale was lately found by an American gentieman, Mr. Mortimer, about eighty miles up the country, at a piace called Hartley, a second seam of a similar character being shortly after struck in the same neighborhood. These companies propose to distil kerosene from the shale, and hope to be able to do so at a cost which will enable them to expel American kerosene from the Australian market. In this expectation they are probably somewhat too sanguine, but it is quite possible, in view of the protection tendencies of the colonies, that if Australian oil can be produced at a price but slightly in excess of imported kerosene, a tariff sufficient to give the advantage to the former will be adopted. It is worth noting that both these companies have been started and are largely controlled by Americans.

There is scarcely any news of interest from either Queensland or South Australia. In the former colony there has been great excitement over the trial and conviction of a man named Griffin, an ex-gold commissioner, and one of the governmental police magistiates, for the murder of two troopers, who formed, together with himself, the governmental police magistiates, for the murder of two troopers, who formed, together with himself, the government apolice magistiates for the wheat crop, most of the wheat having suffered from rust. If the failure be as extensive as it is reported, there will probably be large shipments of breadstuffs in the coming few months from California. South Australia is in a g

The Deadlock in Victoria-Dilemma of the Governor-Failure of the Wheat Crop-Probable Large Importations of Breadstuffs from California—Questionable Value of Chinese Emigration—Silver Mining.

MELBOURNE, April 30, 1668.

Now that the Prince has gone home and O'Farrell has been executed, the deadlock, which has existed in the government here for the past two or three years, resumes its normal conspicuous place in the columns of the newspapers and the minds of the public. Its settlement still seems as remote and unlikely as ever; in fact, the political situation is yet more tangled and complex than before, and every move of the three powers interested, the Governor, the Council and the Assembly, seems but to strengthen MELBOURNE, April 30, 1668. Council and the Assembly, seems but to strengthen by another cord the Gordian knot, more particularly

known under the name of the Darling Grant question. The history of this curious quarrel is a singular illustration of the facility with which petty squabbles grow into dangerous and flercely contested conflicts, and of what big troubles very little men are sometimes this colony has been for a long time past the same problem which is now agitating the United States— the vexed and exciting one of "protection or free trade: which is the best policy for a new and youthful community?" The masses of the workingmen are of course in favor of a high tariff, and they have succeeded in making the colony to a great extent a protective community. Between two and three years ago, in one of the incidental contests upon this question, the reigning Governor, Sir Charles Darling, interfered in favor of the protection this question, the reigning Governor, Sir Charles Darling, interfered in favor of the protection party in a somewhat unusual manner (the full particulars of this part of the story are altogether too tedious and unimportant to be related), and was reprimanded and recalled in consequence by the home government. The party he had so imprudently favored, who were in amajority in the Assembly, appreciating his services, at once voted a grant of 220,000 (\$100,000) to his wife, lady Darling, as a sort of recognition of the losses her husband had sustained for their benedit. But while they had power to pass the grant in the Appropriation bill through the popular branch of Parliament, they were powerless in the Council (the members of which are elected by men possessing more than £100 a year), who hold office for life, and who are mostly free traders. A struggie between the two departments of the legislative department of the government thus took its rase, and it has lasted ever since. The new Governor, Sir H. M. Sutton, came out here with instructions to conclinate matters and make things pleusant all round, but this he has found to be a task of extreme difficulty; at least he has not succeeded very brilliantly so far. At the present time things are at their very worst, and must, therefore, as some people think, mend at an early date. The lower house has again inserted the Darling grant in the Appropriation bill. The Council have persistently refused to pass it, and the consequence is that the servants of the government have not received any pay for the past four or five months. Pittable indeed is the condition of some of them. Many have been compelled to dispose of their furnture and to paw their clothes, or eise to sell their claims against the government to hungry usurers at a ruinous loss. Now and then one sees an advertisement something like this:—"To sell, a nearly new plano, belonging to a civil servant. Terms very low for cash."

Of course the Governor, not being successful, has been soundly rated by the home au party in a somewhat unusual manner (the full par-ticulars of this part of the story are altogether too

grants. They might, indeed, eat and smoke opium, but they were supposed at least to be as honest and reliable as Caucasians. But this fallacy has been forever exploded by some statistics which have recently been published, and which demonstrate that pightailed John manages to get imprisoned for criminal offences about four times as frequently, in proportion to the number of the Chinese population in Victoria, as his non-Celestial fellow colonists. This certainly looks as though the almond eyed Oriental were a little less valuable citizen than his friends have hitherto so loudly asserted him to be.

Sydney Trade Report

SYDNEY, May 1, 1868.

The market for American goods has been replenished during the past month by the arrival of the Electra from Peru, with a cargo of petroleum (crude) and the Crusader from New York, with a general cargo. Kerseene oil is lower than at the date of last mail, having declined to is. 4d. to 2s. Fish, hardware and woodware are dull and heavy on the market. The demant for tobacco, except for negrohead, is light. Negrohead is quoted at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; inferior twist, 10d. to 1s.; honeydew, first class, 1s.; common and medium, 6d. to 9d. per pound; cavendish in ½ pounds, 6d. to 1s.; aromatics, 1s. 3d.; a trifle lower than last month. SYDNEY, May 1, 1868.

MEXICO.

The Guatemalan Encroachment Question Trials of Two State Governors—Progress of the Sierra Gorda Revolt—The Whole Coun-try Disturbed—The Indian Massacre in Cam-pachy—Murder of Prisoners.

HAVANA, June 6, 1868. The Royal mail steamer Mersey arrived here late yesterday evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 1st inst. Her advices from the Mexican capital are up to May 29 by mail and May 31 by tele-

Congress adjourned on the 31st ult. to meet again in September. The several necessary governmen appropriations were voted. In railway matters only the Zangronig road was approved. The English concession and the divers American railroad schemes were given the go-by until next session. Mr. Anson Bangs and other speculative American financiers who went to Mexico to supervise the passage of their applied for grants through Congress are now returning home, quite disgusted, wiser if not better men. The La Barra-Pritchard projected line of steamers from New Orleans to Vera Cruz failed also of obtaining the subvention solicited for it, which no doubt will be the means of prevent ing the line ever getting beyond a state of project. Congress, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Executive, passed the act for the classification of taxes and contributions. In the last day's session Minister Lerdo de Tejada, Secretary of Foreign Relations, stated in reply to questions propounded him that the government was investigating the complaints made of encroachments on the part of Guatemala.

Sitting, like its great prototype at Washington, as a "high court," the Mexican Congress has tried Señor Gomez Cuervo, Governor of the State of Jalis-co, for "high crimes and misdemeanors," consisting in the arrest, imprisonment, whipping and shooting of several citizens of the State by his orders, without warrant or triat, in contravention of the constitution and laws of the land. Gov-ernor Cuervo plead "not guilty;" but, less found guilty by a vote of 107 to 25, more than twothirds. He was defended by Señor Lancaster Jones. The case has been placed before the Supreme Court for decision as to the legal effects of the verdict rendered. Governor Cuervo has been allowed a congé of six months by the Legislature of Jalisco, and Don Emetrio Robles Gil was elected Governor ad interim. On the day succeeding that of Governor Cuervo's conviction, General Feliciano Antillon, Gov-ernor of Guanajuato, was likewise arraigned before

ernor of Guanajuato, was likewise arraigned before Congress on charges somewhat similar to those brought against the Jalisco Executive, but, more fortunate, his trial resulted in his acquittal. This result was generally anticipated. Governor Cuervo's appearance before Congress surprised many, and he is indeed a rara avis among Mexican officials to have obeyed the summons served upon him, instead of responding with a pronunciamiento.

The revolutionary movements initiated at Jalpan and Cadereyta, reported in my last, have extended to nearly the whole State of Querctaro, and the capital was about the only place in possession of the government, and that was threatened and quasibesieged. The insurgents carried the city of San Juan del Rio, which at last accounts was menaced, and immediately thereafter the municipality and citizens made common cause with them. The whole of the Sierra Gorda and Mejla's Sierra have joined the Jalpan and Cadereyta revolution, and Santa Anna has been proclaimed Chief Executive of the republic. The leader of the insurrection is Colonel Jose Velasquez, actively aided by Don Vicente Martinez and Colonels Francisco Morales and Tiros Reyes. The latter captured the town of San Ciro de Albercas, in the State of San Luis de Potoei, but near the Querétaro lines, and then made a demonstration against Rio Verde, but did not attack the place. This gave rise to the false report some time ago circulated that Rio Verde had been captured by the revolutionists and the prefect killed. In view of the difficult condition of affairs in the State the Legislature of Querétaro had invested the Governor with "extraordinary powers" for sixty days, and he at once began arming the citizens and fortifying the capital to be ready for an an-

invested the Governor with "extraordinary powers" for sixty days, and he at once began arming the citizens and fortifying the capital to be ready for an anticipated assault on the pipe. He had also disolved the search of the pipe of t

city. These revolted Indians of the Yucatan penin-sula are ugly customers to deal with, resembling in their fighting qualities the famous Seminoles of Florida. No attempt appears to be made at present to put down those marms in Yucatan State. On the contrary the State it being desired of

their fighting qualities the famous Seminoles of Florida. No attempt appears to be made at present to put down those inarms in Yucatan State. On the contrary the State being drained of troops. Four battalions of General Alatorre's army arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28t uit, and the next day were sent to Jainga, where a military camp of two thousand men is to be formed. During the thirty odd hours these battalions remained in vera Cruz in less than fifty-four of the officers and men were attacked by the vallow fever. Geneal Alatorre had preceded his troops by his arrival at Vera Cruz a few days before them. The Fifth fattalion of Cazadores, Colonel Ceballos, lately in girrison at Orizaba, go to Yucatan to partially replice the withdrawn troops.

Becaus of the insecurity of the government rule at Quertaro city, Colonels Buyes Pintos and Jesus Ramirez, Lieutenant Colonel José Almanza and the two brothers Maldonado, late imperial officers (captured at the fall of the city last year, then sentenced to death by court martial and afterwards relieved of the death penalty by President Juarez), were taken from the State Prison and sent off to Guanajuato. On the way they were all five killed by their guards, and the excuse given is that they attempted to escape. This is questionable. These officers were violent partisans of the empire and were highly onoxious to the liberals, and it is quite probable the guards were instructed to create an opportunity to kill them.

iii them. The smallpox has broken out in Mier, State of Ta-

maulipas.

The 16th of May, the anniversary of the fall of Querétaro through the treason of Lopez, was duly celebrated in San Luis de Potosi, despite the now precarious position of the Juarez authorities in that same Querétaro.

The citizens of Monterey are moving in favor of a street railway.

The citizens of Monterey are moving in favor of a street railway.

The poles are now being placed for the telegraph line that is to connect Monterey with Saltillo.

Robberles and murders are reported to be as frequent as ever in the State of Jalisco.

The Legislature of the State of Chihuahua has prohibited bull fighting.

The firm of Vertiz & Fagoaga failed in Mexico city on the 19th ult. Liabilities \$500,000 and assets \$500,000 if ever callected.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Mexico city on the 22d May, and three more on the 30th. No damage done.

The pronunciamiento in Tampico, May 8, failed for want of funds. Being without money, and not knowing how to raise any, the revolutionists wisely concluded to disband.

Lieutenants Colonels Tlalpale and Bernardo Flores

cluded to disband.

Lieutenants Colonels Tialpale and Bernardo Flores have been brought to Puebla to be tried as the promoters of the revolutionary movement at Chiaatia.

In Mexico city a military commission is trying Peter Wiskisken and Peter Frederick, accused of con-

Peter Wiskisken and Peter Frederick, accused of conspiracy.

Ex-Chief Justice Ruiz and General Sanchez Ochoa continue in prison. Dr. Larrazabal has been ordered out of the country.

By a private letter received here in Havana from Vera Cruz, dated June 1, the information is conveyed that the trains of the Medeiin and Vera Cruz Railroad were thrown off the track that morning when about half way between the two places. This no doubt was through malevolence, for immediately thereafter an armed band of robbers, about one hundred in number, took possession of the trains, and then carried off whatever money they could find, together with what else suited their fancies. Very fortunately no one was injured by the throwing of of the cars.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamer Rising Star, Captain Connor, from Aspinwall June 5, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The following is the list of treasure

received by the Mishing Star.—	
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Panama Railroad Company	\$9.184
Eugene Kelly & Co	
Duncan, Sherman & Co	38,114
A. Belmont & Co	129,589
Moritz Meyer	91,421
Wells, Fargo & Co	32,402
Lees & Waller	168,600
J. and W. Seligman & Co FROM ASPINWALL.	1777
Edward Scheitlin & Co	300
C. Durand	448
S. L. Isaacs & Asch	500
Total	\$658,758

Affairs in Colombia-Murder of an America or English Engineer-The Monument to General Herrera-Death of an American Officer-Postage to be Reduced on the West

PANAMA, June 5, 1888.

On the 1st of May a most diabolical murder was committed here on the person of an engineer named previously in the steamer Nebraska, from a Mexican port. The body of the unoffending stranger was dis-covered in a lane leading from the market place to the plaza Prieta, having on it five distinct wounds evidently inflicted with a sharp knife. A few days ago a man, a native of Central America, whose name is Sinforoso Rodrigues, was apprehended at Tabogo under well grounded suspicions that he was the perpetrator of the foul deed. It is said, in fact, that the accused at first admitted the crime, but subsequently denied it. The case is now under investigation.

The Herrera monument, about which I wrote you previously, has been erected on the Cathedral Plaza, and may be regarded as an excellent specimen of art, while no doubt, it is a well merited tribute to the distinguished patriot in whose honor it has been erected. I translate the inscription, which is in Spanish:—"Thomas Herrera, born in the city of Panamá on the 21st December, 1804, and died in the city of Bogatá on the 4th December, 1854, defending the constitution and the laws of his ancestors. The Legislature of the sovereign State of Panamá dedicate this monument to his memory in the name of the people. Laws of 1834, 1804 and 1807." The expense incurred in this work is about \$0,000.

It is in contemplation to establish a fire company or brigade in this city. Preliminary arrangements have been already made, and one of the engines. evidently inflicted with a sharp knife. A few days

pense incurred in this work is about \$6,000.

It is in contemplation to establish a fire company or brigade in this city. Preliminary arrangements have been aiready made, and one of the engines, written for, is expected by an early arrival from New York.

Paymaster R. H. Dougias, attached to the United States sloop Cyane, a son of Rev. Dr. Dougias, of Philadelphia, died in this city yesterday evening of infammation of the bowels and bad doctoring. He was remaining on shore at the time and was attended by a Jamaica quack. His remains will be interred on Flamenco Island, where there is a United States burying ground, this morning.

Thomas Draper, a native of Ohio, aged twenty-six years, an employe in the Star and Herald office, died of fever on the 2d at the foreign hospital. He came here from San Francisco three months ago.

Mr. Charles Bennett, Superintendent of Post Offices for the British government in the West Indies and South America, has been here for some weeks. He contemplates making important reductions in the rates of postage charged on letters on the Pacific coast, a reform in which is greatly needed, as the present tariff is enormously high.

Electioneering for the State Presidency still continues, but there is little excitement.

The naval vessels in port are British steamer Chameleon, Captain Annesley, from Vancouver's, waiting supplies; United States sloop Cyane, Commander Watters, stationed here. In Aspinwall, United States gunboat Gettysburg.

The people of Valparaiso are rejoicing over the The people of Valparaiso are rejoicing over the successful opening of the new line of steamers from the Pacific coast to Liverpool via the Straits. The Pacific, the pioneer ship, under command of Captain Woolcott, salled on the 12th of May, taking two hundred passengers and considerable freight, the list of which amounts to the snug little sum of \$50,000. It is expected the Pacific will reach Liverpool in forty-two days, including stoppages, and that she will be offered more freight and passengers at the different way ports than she can accommodate. This line has how a subsidy from the Chilean government of \$60,000, but this, it is thought, will be raised to \$100,000 shortly.

Tae Valparaiso and Santiago Raliroad continues to have frequent breakdowns, owing to defects in the

ment of \$20,000, but this, it is thought, will be raised to \$100,000 shortly.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad continues to have frequent breakdowns, owing to defects in the engines—the public is getting afraid of that mode of travel.

An Englishman named John Mitchell, a doctor of medicine, cut his throat in Valparaiso on the lith of May, owing to poverty.

The good for nothing steamers purchased in the States some three years ago by Señor Vicuña MacKenna as Chie vessels of war have finally been disposed of as useless, at a loss of several hundred thousand dollars to the government. We always said the purchase would turn out a miserable failure.

The defeat of the Araucanian Indians is not so much of a defeat after all, as the Indians so far have had the best of it.

Mr. Meiggs has proposed to contract for five thousand Chile laborers to work on the Arequipa Railroad. The proposition is discouraged in Chile, as it is feared so heavy a draft on the laboring population would have a tendency to raise the price of labor.

The banks of Chile have asked permission to issue notes to the full extent of their privileges, and have obtained authority to do so as follews:—National Bank of Chile, \$3,300,000; Valparaiso Bank, \$600,000; A. Edwards & Co., \$200,000; McClure & Co., \$600,000; Ossa & Co., \$240,000.

The Chile government has entered into a contract with Godefroy & Son, of Hamburg, for the introduction of Swiss, Tyrolese and German colonists. The immigrants will have to be provided with good characters, vised by the Chilean Consul at Hamburg, and on their arrival out they will be sent on to Arsuco by the government and placed in possession of their land, according to the terms of the law. The colonists will be furnished with "tween deck passages, and they will be allowed one ton of measurement for every adult, and \$20 for each child under twelve years of age. The contract is to last four years, and if the scheme should meet with favor in Germady the government agree to contract for log families for the first y

tract with the Peruvian government. Three hun tract with the Peruvian government. Three hundred laborers were brought to Islay from Chile by the steamer Santiago, and six hundred more were looked for by the next steamer.

The yellow fever was abating considerably in Callao, there being now about eight deaths failly. In Lima the deaths are set down at one hundred to four hundred daily, but it is said the disease is abating there also. Government it appears refuses to allow the publication of the mortality. The fever had extended to the favorite watering place, Chorillos.

the next Congress character. Elections for

of the ballot is not known he 7th May. The result of the ballot is not known to 7th May. The result posed, however, that almost every cally; it is sup-Guayaquil and Indealus, the north accept in frontier, the conservative party to been successful that the voicano on whose decivity (dimp Fichinand which was believed to be extinct, has given unequivocal signs of being again in activity.

The affair of the outrages against the Colombians in Ambuto was taking a favorable turn, as the Ecuadorian government has removed the Governor of Ambuto and was acting very fairly.

Cocoa has risen to \$10.50.

It appears that the Bank of Ecuador, in Guayaquil, and the Bank of Quito, in the last city, will be established this year, and they will undoubtedly benefit the interests of the country.

BOOK NOTICES.

REPORT OF J. ROSS BROWNE ON THE MINERAL RE-SOURCES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Published by autho-rity of Congress.

The explorations and researches into the mineral

resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, with the mining statistics em-bodied in this report, were authorized by Congress, and the work has been published by order of that body at the government printing office, Washington. Mr. J. Ross Browne, who is now our Minister to China, spent many years of labor and exploration to collect the mass of valuable facts contained in the report, and while doing this he employed as assistants the ablest geologists, mineralogists, statisticians and experts. It is a very thorough and reliable work and will prove of great value to the government, as to miners and capitalists.

Mr. Browne estimates the total product of bullion

in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains since 1848 to be \$1,255,000,000, of which California has produced \$900,000,000. He believes, too, there has been an unnecessary loss of precious metals since the discovery of the mines in 1848, from wasteful systems of mining and from want of proper knowledge of how to work mines of more than \$300,000,000. The general condition of the mining interest now is encouraging, and there are fewer individual losses than in former years. In fact, the yield of the mines has become comparatively steady and reliable, though in California the annual product has not been as great as formerly in consequence of a large amount of labor and capital having been turned to agriculture and other pursuits. Still he considers that legitimate mining has been as prosperous as other pursuits, notwithstanding the hazard and uncertainty attached to this business. While the placer mines or washings have been giving out the regular

certainty attached to this business. While the placer mines or washings have been giving out the regular system of mining veins and lodes and working the ores by machinery has comparatively been extended and improved.

He recommends Congress to establish a national school of mines similar to those that have been established in various parts of Europe. He believes that such an institution, on a good basis and properly conducted, would result in a large annual increase in our bullion product. Instead of declining to forty or fifty millions a year, as will be the case if the present state of thiags continues, there might be an increase of a hundred per cent. That is to say, we might, with miners and mining engineers properly educated, reach a steady product of over a hundred millions a year, at the same time that agricultural and other pursuits would continue to be developed and carried on. It is to be hoped Congress will not neglect to establish such a necessary and most useful institution.

The estimated production of gold and silver in all the principal countries of the world during the year 1867, was \$171,000,000, of which the United States yielded \$72,000,000.

To those who are interested or wish to be interested in mining property, to practical miners, geologists and mineralogists all over the world, to statisticians, to political economists who study the sources and influence of wealth and to the statesman this report will be found both interesting and useful. It is set full, precise and accurate in all the details of the mines opened and worked and of their nature as such a work could be. In a word, it is brimfull of information pertaining to the mineral character and resources of the whole Pacific slope, as well as containing much valuable information relative to the agriculture, trade and progress of that region of our country.

The London Magazines.

THE LONDON MAGAZINES.

Brentano has favored us with the latest copies of The Cornhill Magazine, Temple Bar, London Society, Belgravia and Saint Paul's (edited by Anthony Trol-lope, with Illustrations by Millais). At Brentano's unique establishment are to be found the latest speci-mens of English, French, German and American periodical literature.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN MICHICAN.

The Town of Marquette Almost Totally De-stroyed—The Loss Estimated at a Million Dollars-Names of the Sufferers.

(From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.)

The village of Marquette, on Lake Superior, in this State, was visited on Thursday night by the most terof the West, the entire business portion of the town being literally annihilated, and every merchant in the place, with not a single exception, being burned out. The fire commenced in the extensive shops of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, which cover an acre of ground, and which were supplied with a force pump and a large quantity of

the Marquette and Ontonagon Raiiroad Company, which cover an acre of ground, and which were supplied with a force pump and a large quantity of buckets, affording the only means of protection from the ravages of fire which were in the town. These being destroyed at the outset the place was at the mercy of the devouring element, and it did not step till there was nothing more for it to feed upon.

The following is a list of the principal sufferers:—The Lake Superior Iron Co.'s docks and warehouses; the Marquette and Ontonagon R. R. Co. 's docks, warehouses and all their shops, except that for the mannfacture and repair of cars; H. H. Stafford & Co., two stores, books and drugs; Wetmore & Bro., general merchandise, the weight of the standard of the standard sta

ment for every adult, and one-haif ton for each person under tweive years, and they are to be treated on board in conformity with the Hamburg Passenger act. The government agrees to pay \$40 for the passage of each adult, and \$20 for each child under twelve years of age. The contract is to last four years, and, if the scheme should meet with favor in Germany the government agree to contract for 100 families for the first year, 150 for the second, 200 for the third and 300 for the fourth, with liberty to Godeffroy & Son to exceed these quantities to the extent of twenty-five per cent.

Pers.

The commencement of the Arequipa Railroad had een fully inaugurated under the Meiggs-Gibson con-